The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,500—New Series. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, MAY 1. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
For Annum	48	For Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
For Annum	52	For Ann.m	68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	As.
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	3	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

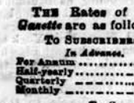
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 8-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)



THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

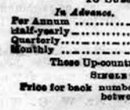
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
JAVA	1465	200	J. Pratt	8th May 1879.
ARCOT	1782	200	F. M. Burke	5th June.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1879, at 3 p.m., calling at Mutlagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

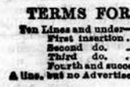
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

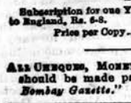
The S. S. ORIENTAL, 1481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st May 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 878 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 5th May 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

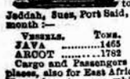


S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave for Aden, Zanzibar and Mozambique on 6th May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Chinsura's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 23rd April 1879. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON, via ALGIERS AND LISBON.



S. S. CHINSURA, 2,000 Tons, will leave Bombay 5th May 1879, and connect at Aden with S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 325

Both Steamers carry a Stewardess and Java a Surgeon. Java is due in London 12th June 1879. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 23rd April 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	120	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	135	
Messina	600	340	140	Without Wines.
Naples	600	340	140	
Leghorn	600	340	140	
Genoa	600	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May, 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

ADEN, JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday, which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the abovenamed three ports.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879. For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(e) INDUS	2470	600	S. D. Shallard.	6th May
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock.	13th do.
(e) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese.	19th do.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(e) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(e) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*e*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th April 1879.
TEHERAN	2549	400	A. H. Johnson	13th May.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SHAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P., CAPTAIN LAUCHLAN WHITE.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

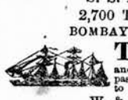
Passage Money to Brindisi ..... Rs. 400
Do. Trieste and Venice ..... „ 400

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. RYDAL HALL. 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The TRENTHAM HALL will follow, sailing on the 21st June.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the S. S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 330	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 140	„ 70

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars app y to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI, Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER up to 2 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, for the work of CONSTRUCTING a DRAIN on the West side of 2nd Coombarwada Street, near Falkland Road.

Printed Forms of Tenders, Conditions of Contract, &c., &c., can be had on payment in the Office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C. E., Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 30th April 1879.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

ANTONIO SERGIO De SOUZA, Junior, Governor of Daman, is instructed to contract for the CONSTRUCTION of SIX STEAM LAUNCHES for navigation on the Goa Rivers.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Vice-Consul for Portugal daily between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., up to the 15th May 1879, for the construction of six Steam Launches of Malabar Teakwood, Copper-fastened, and the Bottom Coppered with 16 ounces Copper of the following dimensions, viz.:—

	Ft.	Inches.
Length over all	43	3
Do. between the perpendiculars	40	0
Do. of the Keel for Tonnage	36	0
Breadth extreme	8	3½
Do. for Tonnage	8	0
Do. Moulded	8	0
Depth in Hold	4	3

Burthen in Tons No. 11 7-94 (Builder's or old measurement.)

For reference as to Plans, Specification, and other full particulars apply at the Office of the Vice-Consul for Portugal between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily. All the Boats to be completed within six months after the date of the agreement.

The works to be performed under the supervision of and passed by a competent Surveyor who will be named by the said Governor of Daman who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Engines and Boilers will be ordered out from England and are required to be fitted and completed ready for trial by the Contractor who undertakes to build the Boats.

Bombay, 30th April 1879.

FELTOE AND SON'S "SPECIALITE" SHERRY.

"The only variety of the stronger Wines that persons suffering from throat affections can drink without injury."

GORDEN HOLEMS, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Hospital.

"Free from acidity and heat."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Contains nothing foreign to the grape"—*Professor Redwood, Analyst to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.*

"Valuable to persons who have gouty tendencies."—*Dr. Hardwicke, Metropolitan Analyst.*

"It has a great medical reputation."—*London Medical Record.*

"To the meal of a patient suffering from dyspepsia it would be valuable."—*Medical Times.*

IT has been exhibited by special permission (being a rare privilege), in the Museum of the British Medical Association as a dietetic; is adopted and recommended by many thousand Physicians and Surgeons for its valuable dietetic qualities.

Cash Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.

B. S. MADON AND CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, 12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED), (IN LIQUIDATION).

IN accordance with an Order made by the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the above matter on the 25th day of April 1879, the Official Liquidator of the above Company will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of May 1879, at 3 o'clock p. m., all that piece of Land containing by estimation 5 acres or thereabouts, situate at Catchgaum, in the district of Khandeish, forming part of the property of the said Company in liquidation, together with an unfinished building standing thereon, intended for Cotton Presses, and built in two compartments, one of which measures 74 feet long by 29 feet wide and 23 feet high, and the other measures 71 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 13 feet high, and together with the well on the said premises and the stone, bricks, mortar, and other materials and the machinery, plant, and effects lying there and belonging to the said Company in liquidation, including one Nesmyth's Press complete, subject nevertheless to the bid which the Official Liquidator shall propose to accept and to the purchase which he shall propose to complete being approved of by the said Hon'ble Court.

The Inventory of the machinery, plant, and other effects, as well as of the said buildings, may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, and any further particulars can be obtained and the conditions of sale, when approved of by the Court, can be seen at his Office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Official Liquidator for the Mandive Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING. GLORIOUS BILL.

Most elegant and comfortable place of amusement ever fitted up in Bombay, cool and pleasant.

The entertainment to be given at the Circus this evening is undoubtedly the very finest that has ever been offered to an Indian public, giving two hours and a half thorough good enjoyment to all visitors.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, THE GREAT GREGORYS

will appear this evening on the Triple Horizontal Bars, exemplifying to a wonderful extent what training and practice can bring the human frame to achieve in the performance of marvellous and wondrous feats of strength and agility.

This will be the last opportunity of witnessing these great Artistes in Bombay in this exquisite and marvellous role.

NEW CLASSIC AND BEAUTIFUL ACTS BY Mr. JAMES LEE AND LA PETITE ADELE.

WONDERFUL VAULTING, LEAPING, AND SOMERSAULTING BY THE GREAT TALBOT SHIELDS.

NEW COMIC AND GROTESQUE ACTS IN THE ARENA BY DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.

Now that we have the Summer holidays upon us, bring your families, give them a needed holiday, and witness a really excellent, respectable, and talented entertainment, where every one feels after paying us a visit that he has received the full value of his money, and has not thrown away two hours and a half of his short life uselessly.

I HAVE THIS DAY commenced business as a FREIGHT and PRODUCE BROKER.

O. L. WEBER.

Bombay, 1st May 1879.

Mr. SAMUEL JULES CHEVALLEY is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm *per pro* during the temporary absence of Mr. J. R. WEBER.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1879.

Will shortly appear, Dr. SILVESTER AND HIS TALENTED FAMILY.

SILVESTER'S SORCERIES.

Dr. SILVESTER AND HIS BEAUTIFUL ENTRANCED LADY.

*** SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notice by the Government of the Cape of Good Hope is republished for general information:—

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 197, 1879.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape of Good Hope, 20th Feb. 1879.

The subjoined Notice received from the Secretary to Commodore Sullivan, H.M.S. Active, is hereby published for the information of Mariners.

J. GORDON SPRIGG, Colonial Secretary.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTE.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

H.M.S. Active, 3rd January 1879, No. 3.

Remarks.	Position: Giving Latitude and Longitude, with Angles and Distance.	Subjects requiring Correction.	Correction is required to
To embrace all details retracting the Correction, the Authority, whether by personal examination, from reliable information, &c.	Last 29° 0' S. Lat. 32° 0' E. Long.	Admiralty Charts, Nos.	1900 Africa South Coast, Sheet VIII.
		African Pilot.	for South and East Coasts, p. 18.
		Sailing Directions (old page).	....
		Light List (title and page).	....
		Title Tables (page).	....
A dangerous reef of coralline rock, extending nearly 3 miles from shore, has been discovered to the westward of Durnford Point. The south western edge, which is steep-to, is in Lat. 29° 59' S., Long. 32° 0' E. The least water obtained in this part at LWSps. was 12 feet; but the heaviest appeals very uneven over the reef. As there are no marks on the adjacent shore by which the position can be fixed, and as the weather by breakers, vessels should not approach the coast in the vicinity nearer than 4 miles, or in a depth of less than 20 fathoms, to bear to the eastward of E.N.E., nor stand into less than ten fathoms, to the eastward of E.S.E., until getting to the eastward three or four miles from the shore.				

(Sd.) C. R. H. ROBERTSON, Navigating Officer.

Approved,

(Sd.) F. W. SULLIVAN, Commodore."

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1879.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

Sole Appointed Agent for Messrs. CHUBB and Son.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established 1847.

LOCKS, PADLOCKS, ESCUTCHEONS, CASH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, WRITING BOXES, FANCY WALKING STICKS, WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES, LARGE ROOM DOOR LOCKS, WROUGHT IRON FIRE PROOF SAFES, JOHN JONES' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, McCABE'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, 18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS, 15 CARAT GOLD OPEN & SPENCIL CHAINS, 15 CARAT GOLD SPRING RINGS, 15 CARAT GOLD SWIVELS, 15 CARAT GOLD HOOKS, BEZIQUE MARKERS, LEATHER PURSES, PEN KNIVES, LOCKETS, &c.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 10th May next, at 3-30 P.M., to consider and pass the following Resolutions:—

1st.—That the purchase recently made by the Directors of Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, for Rs. 8,000 of two pieces of ground together measuring about 7,459 square yards, and adjoining the Randal Lodge, property of the Company, be and the same is hereby confirmed.

2nd.—That the following Clause be added to the Articles of Association of the Company immediately after Clause 31, and that the same be numbered 31 A:—

"Every person who may be entitled, in his own right to any Share or Shares standing in the name of his Clerk, Moonim, Agent, Servant or Nominee may be registered as the holder of such Share or Shares, either during the lifetime or after the death of such Clerk, Moonim, Agent, Servant or Nominee, provided such proofs as the Board may deem reasonable be afforded by such person as to his title to such Share or Shares, and provided such indemnity be given as the Board may require and under the following form of transfer:—

"The Directors,

MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

"I., A. B., of , in consideration of your having agreed at my request to transfer to my name the Share No. standing in the name of my Clerk Moonim &c., as the case may be) do hereby agree to hold the said Share subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company."

3rd.—That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised and empowered from time to time to take such steps as may be thought necessary for carrying on the business of bleaching, dyeing and printing, as defined in para (d) of clause three of the Memorandum and for those purposes or any of them to purchase and erect machinery and other materials and to do all such other things as may be necessary.

By Order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 29th April 1879.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,

Sole Agents and Importers of the SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS, AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash. Per Case. Rs.	A.		Credit. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	0
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	8
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street

Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 61, Umballa Hill.

FANS.

	Rs.	a.
WHITE SATIN, with carved ivory handle, white plume on the top, and spangles	6	0
do with rosses, painted and white tassel	6	8
do flowers and tassel	7	0
do nicely carved handle, with rosses beautifully painted satin	10	0
BLACK SATIN with plain ivory handle and white plume on the top	10	0
WHITE SATIN with painted flowers and lace work, tassel white and gold	10	0
do with blue plume, all round the top and sides painting of birds and flowers in centre	12	0
do with painting of butterfly and rosses, white plume on the top and lace work in centre	12	0
do with flowers raised in white silk	12	0
do with painted bu. erfly and flowers w.th border of rose w rd silk work	15	0
do with painted scene of 3 figures dancing beautifully carved	15	0
BLUE SATIN with a double row of peacocks feathers at the top and single row across the centre, plain ivory handles, very neat	15	0
WHITE SATIN with painted flowers, and carved handles	15	0
do with painted flowers, red plume on the top and lace work tassel of white and gold	15	0
VIOLET SATIN with flowers and plume, on the top, plain waved ivory handle	33	0

	Rs.	a.
WHITE SATIN with view of cottage and girl tending chickens, splendidly carved handle	20	0
do with bird flowers and lace work, carved ivory handle	20	0
do with raised bouquet in the centre, tassel of gold and white silk, plain ivory handle	20	0
do neat ivory handle with figures and scenery, tassel of white and gold	20	0
BLACK SILK with painted butterflies, very pretty	8	0
do with painted flowers and carved handle	8	0
do with painted flower and black plume on the top, carved handle	12	0
do with flowers raised in black silk, nicely carved	12	0
do with silver spangles, carved handle	12	0
do with nicely painted view and flowers, carved handle	12	0
do with painted roses and carved handle	15	0
do with gold spangles and ebony and gold handles, tassel of black and gold	16	0
do with bird and nest painted in white, also scent bottle concealed by tassel	15	0
do with painted flowers and butterflies, elaborately carved handle	18	0
BLACK FEATHERS carved handle	8	0
RED SILK with beautiful painting of birdsnest, with plain rosswood handle	30	

Also a large selection of Fans from Rs. 2-8.

LADIES' POUCHES OR SIDE BAGS.

	Rs.	a.
Bright Grained Leather, ornamented with gussets, lined with silk, silver plated frames, and suspending chain and plain Belt fastener	13	0
Bright Grained Leather with gussets, silver plated ornaments, lined with silk, engraved silver plated frames, engraved suspending chain and filagree bell fastener	20	0
Black velvet silver plated ornaments do do do	20	0
Plain Black Velvet, lined white silk, silver plated frames, plain chain and ornamental fastener—small size	5	
Do do medium size	8	80
Do do do silver plated ornamental fastener, large size	10	
Blue Velvet with gussets, silver plated mounts, ornamental velvet chain and fastener with bell to match	20	0
Bright Grained Leather with gussets, silver plated mounts and chain, and fastener, extra pocket fitted with Ladies' instrument	20	0

LADIES' BELTS.

	Rs.	a.
Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch and mount	5	0
Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch large oval fastener	5	0
Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch ornamental buckle, mounts, catch and fan suspender	5	8
Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch divided with silver plated link, engraved buckle, mounts fastener and fan suspender	6	0
Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, mounts, fastener and fan suspender	4	8
Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, ornamental buckle, fastener and fan suspender	5	0
Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, engraved buckle, mounts and fan suspender, enamelled fan suspender, black fastener	5	0
Velvet, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, silver plated ornamental fastener, plated mount and tassels	10	0
A Suspender, silver plated fancy chain and buckle, all of filagree work, gilt ornaments	15	6

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH HOSIERY.

HOAR & COMPANY have great confidence in recommending their Hosiery having giving special attention to its manufacture. The half Hose are all made with stout heels and feet, the Pants, Double Seated, and the Banians cut low in the neck for Indian wear, and well stayed at the seams, to resist the rough usage of India Washing.

LESS TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE FOR CASH PAYMENTS.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton Undressed	9	0
Super do. do. Dressed	12	0
Extra Super do. do.	15	0
Drab Grounds, Light Stripes	12	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30TH APRIL 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 98⅞, a recovery of ⅛, whilst French Rentes were unaltered at 115½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 74 for Fours and 79 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets, Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee is quoted at 6d. per cwt. lower, Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, as also are Seeds, Linseed being firm and Rapeseed dull.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported firm at unchanged prices, but we hear from private sources that there is a good demand at higher rates for cloths made from 30s. yarn and under. The abolition of the Indian import duty on such goods has evidently had a perceptible effect on Manchester to begin with, whether the result, however, will be as favourable as manufacturers and shippers appear to expect, remains to be seen.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, Surats steady, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales against 33,000 bales imports. Spot prices, according to Reuter, were unchanged with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in American, but from private advices we learn that American to arrive was ⅛d. and Surats to arrive 1-16d. per lb. higher. From New York yesterday's telegrams advise no change, ready Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 11⅛ cents. and July shipment at 12-06 cents. per lb. The receipts to date afford the following comparisons :—

	This week	Last week	1878	1877
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	6,000	4,200	1,900
Four days' "	10,000	20,000	17,200	8,400
Total since 1st Sept.	4,289,000	...	4,067,300	3,813,400

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 50d. per oz.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in rates of interest and discount.

Exchange.—The Market opened firm at yesterday's closing rates and during the day Bank Bills have hardened 1-32d., although private paper remains unchanged. Only a very moderate business has been done, the usual indisposition to operate pending the result of the biddings for Council drafts being apparent. The general idea seems to be that about last week's rates will be obtained, in which case we ought not to see much change in rates here. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	..ls. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight...	..ls. 7 ⅜d.	"
Credits,	3 "	" ..ls. 7 17-32d.	"
Documents,	3 "	" ...ls. 7 9-16d.	"
France	3 "	" ..fr. 2 05¾	"

Gold is quoted nominally at Rs. 19-10-9, but we have not heard of any actual transactions.

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues extremely dull, and even at the reduced prices current there are few if any buyers. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 92 ; Fours-and a-half, Rs. 97¼.

The Share Market exhibits no appreciable change. Bank of Bombay remains unaltered at Rs. 658½, National Bank shares have advanced from Rs. 102 to Rs. 104. In Land and Press Companies there has been no movement of any kind. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull and unaltered as a general rule, but we notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit, while Oriental are Rs. 5 lower.

Cotton this morning opened firm with an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, which was increased to Rs. 3 during the day, and at the close sellers decline to go on at that, the Liverpool opening messages reporting a strong Market. A large business has been done, the purchases for export reaching about 5,000 bales and but for the firmness of holders even more would have been put through. Arrivals are moderate, yesterday's figures being 7,038 bales, making 32,816 bales for the six days. To-day's closing prices are :—

Good Ginned Broach, ready	.....	Rs.	243 per candy.
Do. Omra,	"	..... "	223 "
F. G. F. do	"	..... "	218 "
G. F. do	"	..... "	214 "
Good Dholera	May	..... "	226 "
F. G. F. do	"	..... "	220 "

Seeds are steady but unchanged, Linseed Rs. 7, Rapeseed Rs. 4-3 per cwt.

Freights are quiet and unchanged. By Steam for Liverpool we still quote 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. and by Sail 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. per ton. For the Mediterranean ports cargo is still much wanted and rates are almost nominal.

Piece Goods are firm as regards price, but the demand continues slow and from the bazaar the offtake remains at about 300 packages per day. Local made goods are in moderate request at previous rates, but yarns, if anything, are a shade weaker.

Coals continue very firm, and by steamer sellers are asking Rs. 22-12 per ton alongside for steamer cargoes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA

The British ship Greenock, 1224 tons, Captain A. Slater, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

The British ship Kilkenran, 1198 tons, Captain C. Lowe, will sail to-day for Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The British s. s. Calder, 400 tons, Captain J. F. Ormandy, arrived in harbour on the 29th inst., from Persian Gulf, via Galle, with a general cargo. She discharged a cargo of 715¼ chests opium at Galle.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, 1954 tons, Captain W. L. Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, 4th April, via Suez and Aden, with H. M.'s Overland Mails, passengers and the following cargo :—68 packages beads, 85 packages fruit, 25 bales twist, 13 packages wine, 4 packages umbrellas, 8 packages olibanum, 365 piece goods, 105 packages paper, 40 packages provision, 769 boxes silver, 2 boxes shells, 6 packages gold thread, 8 packages cochineel, 3 packages saffron, 2 packages specie, 34 packages shark fins, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam ship Thibet, 1671 tons, Captain J. H. Torbock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 5th April via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Galle, with H. M.'s China Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. D. Essoofally, Mr. M. D. Allibhoy, Mr. Mahomedallybhoy and 4 natives as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Calder (s).....	Ormandy	Persian Gulf.
30	Surat (s).....	Breeze	Venice, Apr 4.
	Thibet (s).....	Torbock....	Shanghai, Apr 5.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Cambrian Monarch.	Hughes	Bassein.
	City of Baltimore(s)	Verrill	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Kilkerran, Lowe, for Rotterdam.
Ship Greenock, Slater, for Elephant Point.
Steamer Assiria, Rocco, for Genoa &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Lady Lycett, for Middlesborough.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

26 Kashgar (s)..... Baker..... Southampton, Mar 20.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 25.—Steamer Pleiades. Ship Eriminta. Barques Deucalion and Ophir.
Apr. 26.—Steamer Madura. Ships Agnes Oswald and Lucile.

PASSENGERS.

Per Kashgar—Mr B. Large. Miss Oathwaite, Mrs Burke and infant, Mr Brenner, Mr Scott, Major Hewetson, Major Wright, Capt Cook, Mr D Roe, Miss Simpson, Mrs Clark.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Evesham Abbey s—2 bales cotton, 1 bag sundries, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 1,200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.
Duncow s—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales hemp, Nuthoo Jeevjee.
Cella s—25 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 64 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 36 bales cotton, A Blaucheck and Co.
Abecorne s—200 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Eros s—50 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum ; 18 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 600 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 400 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 211 bales cotton, Pestonjee Cassela and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 23 tons bones, Hudroon and Co ; 259 cwts myrabollams, Soorjee Jewandass ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, and 150 bales wool, Ralli Brothers.
City of Baltimore s—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Shakespear—150 bags myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR LONDON

Contest s—1009½ cwts myrabollams, Davidass Ramdass ; 6 bales hides, Laduck Rahim ; 666 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.
Indus s—1½ cwts coolfa, Alli Mahomed Hasnum ; 12 cases mother of pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 18 cwts horns, Hajee Alarukhia Nuthoo ; 279 packages mother of pearl shells, David Sasson and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Compton s—500 bales cotton, 400 cwts rapeseed, 13 cases garnets, 35 cases bloodstones, and 3 cases Indian curiosities Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Victori—2000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Cumberland—1676½ cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co ; 103 bags coffee, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wilton s—35 bales hemp, Ralli Brothers ; 600 cwts castor seed, A Blaucheck and Co ; 279 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Assiria s—642 cwts linseed, and 160½ cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Manilla s—1401 cwts castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 448 pockets linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sidonian s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, A Blaucheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trinacria s—475 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 103 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trinacria s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Setna.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

St George s—50 cases slate pencil, The Agra Bank.
Clan Ronald s—6 cases stout, Manockjee Jamsetjee.
Clan Gordon s—4 cases umbrellas, Framjee Eduljee ; 23 crates earthenware, Sallay Mahomed Fazel ; 6 cases plate glass, Essoofally Mamonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Manilla s—4 cases medicine, Hesrjee Mooljee ; 10 cases champagne, J H Moore and Co ; 6 casks soda carbonate, L Narayen and Co.
Benledi s—50 drums linseed oil, and 2 cases varnish, Nuzerally Sumsoodin ; 25 drums linseed oil, Abdool Hoosein Tyabjee.
Nisam s—35 cases champagne, 41 cases cognac and 2 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Frolic—16,750 cases kerosine oil, Ball Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—51 cases liquors, Nusserwanjee Aspandiarjee.
Australia s—15 cases brandy, Dhunjee Cawasjee.

HIGH COURT.—May 1.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley and the Honorable Mr. Justice Kemball.]

At 11 A. M.

MOTION.

354-78—In person—Morlidhur Cutchoo vs Cootboodin bin Mahomed Hoosein Pathan and another—In person.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

SHORT CAUSES.

284-79—In person—Joseph Soares vs Rawjee Ayodyadass.
265-79—Ibhaibunker N—Abdoollaly Budroodin and another vs Fazulally Ebrahimjee and another—In person.

LONG CAUSE.

640-78—J C Cama—Syed Ahmed Mustafa, &c., vs Shaik Ally bin Hoosein—Khanderao M—Part heard.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act. X of 1877.

In person—Ruckmi vs Suckoobai.

LONG CAUSES.

387-78—In person (a pauper) Laxmibai *alias* Sonabai vs Sadanund Luxmonjee and others—Venayekrao H and in person—Part heard.
400-78—French and T—Edhakesoon Khoobchaldass and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L.
250-78—Hearn C and T—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Jowla—Crawford and B.
156-79—H Bicknell—Mithabai vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie L and O.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS SEE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

577-78—Nanu and H—Jemsetjee Limjeebhoy Darcowala vs Camajee Jeejajee—J C Cama.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

For Consent Decree.

673-77—Janardhun and G—Anandrao Narayen Wassoodeo vs Shantaram Narayen and others—Crawford and B.
206-76—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Abdool Russool vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee—Smith and F.
207-76—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Abdool Russool vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee and others—Smith and F.
433-75—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Abdool Russool vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee and others—Smith and F—M and G, and E H and C.
434-76—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Abdool Russool vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee and others—Smith and F, P and W, and E H and C.
436-75—Rimington H and C—Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee vs Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others—Smith and F.

LONG CAUSES.

153-78—Rimington H and C—Dossa Kirpall vs Mahomed Ghouse and another—Jefferson and P—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 29.

Thatcher, Col, 2-7th, Regt, N I, on leave, from Ootacamund.
Henslowe, Lt Col, By Army on sick leave.
Pandeman, Lt, 78th Highlanders, from Poona.

April 30.

Cooke, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, from England.
Kerrick, 2-nd Lt, 13th, Madras L I.
Roberts, Capt, 21 Gd L I.
Butler, Capt, 14th, Regt.
Brown, 2nd Lt 2-6th Regt.
Goold-Adams, Lt, 2-1st Royal Scotts, from Malta.

DEPARTURES.—April 29.

Thatcher, Col, By Staff Corps, to Baroda.

April 30.

Plower, Col, By Staff Corps, to England.
Henslowe, Lt Col, By Army, to England.
Pandeman, Lt, 78th, Highlanders to Khandalla.
Cooke, Capt Madras Staff Corps, to Madras.
Kerrick, 2nd Lt, 2-13th L I, to Bellary.
Butler, Capt, 14th Regt, to Lucknow.
Brown, 2nd Lt, 2-6th Regt, to Cawnpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 26.)

Mr C Von Ahn, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted eighteen months' furlough out of India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

The following changes are made in the Berar Commission consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr Bymanjee Jamasjee, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—Mr A Elliott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his officiating position in the 2nd Class ; Mr Davies, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd Class.

Mr J H Jowett, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to the Lanchore Division, Military Works.

Mr G H M Ricketts, c s, is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service,

Mr W Hoey, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

Mr H M Durand, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

Mr H A D Phillips, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Oorya, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 1,000.

The services of Mr W S Halsey, c s, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh :—Captain Maltby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Mysore Commission, Captain Mackenzie, Officiating Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Berar Commission.

Surgeon F P Edis is appointed to be Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, vice Captain R S Robinson, R A, retired.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 25th April 1879.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—Lieut Spankie, 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot, Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regt.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut Col : Major (Brevet Lieut Col) J Hudson

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major : Captain A B Douglas and Captain T F Bruce.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major : Captain (Brevet Major) Hodgson, General List, Infantry.

Colonel G M MacGregor, Staff Corps, officiating Deputy Quartermaster General, to be Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quartermaster General to the 1st Division of the Peshawur Valley Field Force.

Lieut Col D Limond, R E, to be Commanding Engineer, 2nd Division, Peshawur Valley Field Force.

Captain Shepherd, Officiating Wing Commander, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.

Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, J J Clarke to have permanent rank, vice Deputy Surgeon-General E C Thorp, whose tour of service has expired.

Surgeon-Major H E Taylor, Medical Officer, 23rd N I, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank.

Lieut Bruce, 2-3nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Coll (Brevet Colonel) Cunliffe, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 29th N I, (medical certificate) for 1 year 213 days.

Lieut-Col Elkins, Wing Commander and in Command, 41st N I (medical certificate) for 1 year,

Lieut-Col Harris, Commandant, 33rd N I, (medical certificate) for 1 year 243 days,

Major C J Durand, Military Accountant, (medical certificate) for 2 years, 97 days.

Major C T Lane, Inspector General of Police, Jails and Registration, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, private affairs for 1 year 243 days.

Captain C E Shepherd, Executive Engineer, P W Department, (medical certificate) for 213 days.

Captain E C Fanshawe, R E, Assistant Engineer, Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, Meerut Division Military Works Branch (medical certificate,) for 1 year,

Surgeon-Major J H Condon, (medical certificate) for 1 year 243 days.

Surgeon-Major H S Smith, (medical certificate) for 1 year 243 days.

Honorary Lieut and Deputy Commissary J Baker, Ordnance Department, (medical certificate) for 1 year 243 days.

Conductor W Powell, Commissariat Department, (medical certificate) for 2 years.

Sub-Conductor J Talbott, Army Remount Department (medical certificate) for 1 year 243 days.

Sub-Conductors G M Grant, Commissariat Department, (medical certificate) for 2 years.

Conductor R Giltrap, Ordnance Department, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough, on medical certificate, for 2 years.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain W Skeaf, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India, on private affairs, to the date of his retirement.

The services of Lieut D A Scott, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Lieut B. Scott, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G L Mathias, 4th Grade Officer, I G S Dalhousie, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr C T Scott, 3rd Grade Officer on probation, and Acting, 2nd Officer of the I G S Czarewitch, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. Geoffrey J D Brown to be a clerk, on probation, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain F G Oldham, R E, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr Toors, Assistant Engineer, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted five months' leave on urgent private affairs.

Mr C S Warwick, Chief Storekeeper, Indus Valley State Railway, is placed in charge of the duties of the Kurrachee Port Store Office in addition to his own.

Mr J J O'Flaherty, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for Famine Relief Works, was re-transferred to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service :—

From Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Captain S L Jacob, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank. Lieut Cather, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank. Lieut Scott-Moncrieff, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

From Military Works Branch.

Lieut Shone, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank. Lieutenants A C Bruce, R E ; A L Mein, R E ; G M Forter, R E ; Assistant Engineers.

NOTICE.

DURING the ABSENCE of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR on TOUR, LETTERS and TELEGRAMS intended for His Excellency or the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be addressed to "THE GOVERNOR'S CAMP, BOMBAY," without the addition of any post town.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 24th April 1879.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—April 8th, at 13, Buckland Crescent, South Hampstead, the wife of Reginald Branson, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1879.

It will be seen from the Public Press Message that appears in another column, that, as we yesterday surmised, it is yet too early to count upon an immediate cessation of military operations in Afghanistan. Yakub Khan is probably now compelled to treat in earnest with us owing to the anarchy that prevails throughout the country. But, as we have always said, without our assistance it is quite clear he can never consolidate his rule. The sooner, therefore, that we recognise that fact, and the sooner our troops advance to Kabul, the better : until then it will not be possible to bring about that condition of order, quietness, and strong government which it is so much to our interest shall prevail in Afghanistan, and which did prevail until we disturbed it by the present war. It will not benefit us much to conclude a peace with a man who is only a sovereign in name, and we had better at once acknowledge that he can only become a sovereign in reality by means of our assistance. The report that peace had been concluded, promulgated by the *Times of India*, is quite unfounded and must have been advanced upon insufficient authority. It is hoped, however, that so far as the present Amir is concerned a settlement will be come to before very long, but that, as we say, will not by any means bring the campaign to a close.

According to Reuter's telegram received yesterday, we were led to understand that the Black Umvolosi, behind which King Cetewayo is said to have retired, was a range of hills. We find this, however, to be a mistake. Ulundi, the King's chief kraal, lies between two rivers—one called the White, and the other the Black Umvolosi. The former stream runs between Ulundi and the British frontier ; the latter about twenty miles north of the kraal. Consequently, by retiring behind the Black Umvolosi, King Cetewayo has placed his capital between himself and our troops. Probably he has proceeded to the new stronghold that he has been preparing, and to which we referred the other day. Lord Chelmsford, it will be observed, has gone to D'Urban—a movement on his part the reason for which is difficult to fathom, for the whole of the reinforcements must by this time be available, and it would therefore surely appear that the proper place for the General would be somewhere on the frontier. It is possible, however, that he has gone to the rear to reorganize the transport. That service had fallen to pieces immediately after the affair at Isandula, after which, indeed, the whole of the centre column was rendered immobile. Great difficulty, we learn, was experienced in replacing the lost cattle, chiefly on account of the inimical position taken up by the Boers who refused all assistance. And as the fresh troops from England would also require a large transport equipment, it is not unlikely that difficulties in that respect are responsible for the delay in resuming the offensive. Yesterday's Mail has brought us particulars regarding the unfortunate affair in which a detachment of the 80th Regiment was attacked and dispersed. It may be recollected that Reuter when telegraphing the news said that the troops had received ample warning. This we now learn was not correct ; on the contrary, the convoy was completely surprised and the soldiers were killed before they were able to fire more than a few shots. The forty men under Lieutenant Harward, who did get away, owed their escape to the fact that they were on the other side of the river Intombi, which apparently ran through the centre of the camp. Before escaping they kept up a hot fire across the stream upon the attacking Zulus, who nevertheless disregarded the severe loss occasioned thereby and went on with the work of destruction.

The other day we remarked that provided King Cetewayo's troops fight as well on the defensive as they have shown they can do while attacking, Lord Chelmsford and his army have before them a task that will try their powers of endurance to the very utmost. There can be now no doubt that Cetewayo is preparing a series of kraals well stocked with provisions which he means to defend to the very last. Already we see by the Cape papers just come to hand that Colonel Wood had been engaged in endeavouring to drive Umbelini—one of Cetewayo's most skilful generals—from some defensive positions that the latter had taken up that threatened our line of communications, and from whence the Zulus subsequently sallied to overwhelm the convoy escorted by the 104 men of the 80th. Colonel Wood, we know, was at first successful in his raids, but latterly, we are told, he was far from being so, and on one or two occasions his troops were actually repulsed and forced to retire, owing to the tenacity with which Umbelini held to his positions. Immense as the losses undoubtedly are which have already been inflicted upon the Zulu army, it will be seen how formidable and how harassing the war may become if King Cetewayo carries out his threat and scatters his men about the country in numerous strongholds such as we refer to. These, we have seen, the Zulu troops know how to defend, and the war may accordingly drag on to a wearisome and indefinite period if such tactics should be persevered in. For this particular description of fighting, we believe there is no weapon so effective as the small mountain gun that has done such good service in Afghanistan. To turn out of a kraal strongly planted on the top of some precipitous hill a band of determined Zulus will be no easy task, and for such work the command of a heavy shell fire will be all important, but to drag about so rough and wild a country as Zululand, field batteries of nine-powder guns, or even of heavier metal, such as we read has been provided to the army in Natal, will be to hamper much and to render more difficult the already too formidable task with which our troops have to grapple. The little handy and effective six-pounders of our Indian Mule Batteries are just the kind of guns required for this style of work. These can be taken wherever infantry can go, and no roads have to be constructed to enable them to be carried across country. However loth Government may be to call in the services of Indian troops for this war, there can surely be no objections to sending a few of the splendid mountain batteries comprised in the forces of this country, and that are ready equipped for immediate service in any quarter of the world. Before long their presence will be very necessary if not invaluable, while to bring the guns from England and to procure the mules would involve a work of time that is quite unnecessary.

Perhaps no institution working under Government has been better managed than that of the Bombay Military Fund. From the first establishment to the present hour it has, during many many years, well carried out its original great object—that of accumulating funds to provide pensions for the widows and orphan children of the officers of the Western Presidency ; and, consequently, the comparison between the position of a widow of an officer of the Royal Army and one of ours is very marked. The former may often be seen battling and struggling for bare existence in some country town at home, while the Indian widow with economy has her snug cottage, and though she may not have many luxuries, neither she nor her children need, at any rate, want. But the fund is destined to die out, and in a few years more it will be a thing of the past. When all the present incumbents of pensions, and the officers now subscribing, together with their families, cease to live, there will be no one but Government to receive the assets remaining of the old Bombay Military Fund. The officers of the Indian Staff Corps who have joined that army since the amalgamation of the Indian and Royal Forces have no claim to the pensions and allowances guaranteed to the officers of the old Indian Army, nor have Queen's officers serving in India in any branch of servcie any claim to the splendid benefits secured to the representatives of the old East India Company's Forces. These officers—i. e., those under the new system—have a new fund, we believe, subject to the supervision of the Controller of Military Accounts, but the personal and transmittable benefits of the new institution are very small, and the widow's pension is so miserable a pittance that an English lady would indeed find it hard to even procure bread and butter should she have to depend on it alone. Now, we are under the impression that when the present subscribers to the old fund die out, together with their representatives, that there will be no liabilities, but rather a large amount of assets. Whatever sum does remain Government will claim. There will be no apparent injustice in this, as when the assets and management of the fund were transferred to Government on the 10th of September 1866 it was a bargain between them and the majority of the subscribers, that the former accepting the liabilities, should become entitled to the assets. It was, however, a very one-sided contract, and not a particularly good one for the officers of the Bombay Army. The fund was enormously rich, while that of another Presidency was nearly bankrupt. The result was, that Government were enabled, by their bargain with the Bombay fund, to secure to the subscribers of the bankrupt institutions elsewhere all the benefits and privileges that were assured to the members of the former. There were one or two officers, however, who held that neither an Act of Parliament nor instructions from the Secretary of State for India in Council could lawfully deal with private property, and that although it was affirmed by a large majority of the votes of the subscribers to the fund that the offer of Government should be accepted, viz., to take over the liabilities and assets, yet the voice of the majority could not, we think, overrule the minority in the matter of individual claims. It would be too long and intricate a task for us to enter upon the question as to whether those who dissented from the general vote are bound at law by it. As long as the fund existed, the majority of the votes of subscribers could create any law for its disposal. But in the original constitution it was never written that the fund could dissolve itself and hand over its assets and liabilities to Government or to any other body. Once an officer had paid his first subscription to the fund he became an owner of its assets, and no Government Act or majority of votes of subscribers could legally confiscate his rights to the property.

No litigation has ever taken place about this wholesale transfer, simply because officers have been under the impression that by the rules of the fund they might be excluded from its benefits if they contested any matter appertaining to its Government in a court of law. But that rule only contemplated disputing at law "*any "decision passed in conformity to these regula-"tions.*" But, as we have said, no regulations then existed, making it legal to transfer the assets of the institution and its management to the Government, therefore a fair fight in a court of law upon the question as to whether a majority of votes could pass over individual property to Government against the wish of any particular subscriber could not have been considered as non-compliance with any then existing rule. If litigation were now to ensue it would rather be upon the grounds that the regulations were infringed, and that decisions were passed contrary to such regulations, for it must follow by law and equity that if the penalty of expulsion could only be inflicted for litigation against decisions made under regulations, that no penalty could be enforced for disputing questions outside them. We say this because we think that many gentlemen agreed to the proposals of Government under the impression that they were not in a position to dispute the transfer.

We are led to make these remarks because we think the fund might be re-established and made to include the new officers who have joined the army since its transfer. The old East India Company gave certain aid to the fund and it grew wealthy by the regular payment of donations and subscriptions from its then subscribers. But it was essentially a private fund, and it was not intended when the 21 and 22 Victoria were passed (which were Acts simply making the East India Company's Indian Military and Naval Forces a component part of Her Majesty's Army) to deal with it at all. We do not say it would have been a wise thing to have divided the assets of the funds at the time of the amalgamation amongst the then subscribers, but it certainly would have been perfectly legal to have done so. We are glad that such was not proposed, for the true interests of widows and orphans are better provided for under the present arrangement, and they have the guarantee of Government for the payment of their pension whereas the subscribers in many cases would have spent whatever they might have obtained upon a division of the assets. Excepting the few officers who did not vote with the majority, it would not surely hurt the old subscribers if the new officers of the army were allowed to subscribe to the fund. Government certainly assumed liability, but there was very little of that in the matter, and we think it would be a handsome and graceful act if the new generation were admitted to benefit by the absurdly good bargain which was made by a kind of fluke. The officers were not well advised as to the value of their property at the time of its transfer, and they had no opportunity of meeting to discuss the subject. Consequently, all they thought of was to get a sound and solvent guarantee for the payment of pensions. This they certainly obtained, but they paid an enormous sum for it. Had they taken into consideration that by their rules the members were eventually to receive larger benefits than are now derived it is more than probable that some stipulation would have been made for the payment of increased pensions and for the grant of extra benefits to commence from the date of the transfer. As the matter now stands under the 29th of Victoria, chapter 18, the Secretary of State has reserved to himself the right of granting benefits in addition to those secured if, by a review of the assets and liabilities of all the funds, *i. e.*, of the funds of the three Presidencies, he shall see fit to do so. But that Act is defective, for it provides no remedy enabling a subscriber to demand such benefits, and all is left to the generosity of the Secretary of State. We should like to see a statement of the assets of the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras funds, to enable us to judge if the time has fully arrived for Government to make such a concession.

The fund ought to continue to prosper, for the rates of subscription are high, and the donations upon the marriage, promotion, and birth of children bring in an enormous annual sum. For instance, each married officer pays as follows :—

Monthly subscription.				Upon promotion they pay a donation also as below :—	
Colonel	Rs.	64	8 0	Colonel	Rs. 2,400
Lieut.-Col.	"	34	8 0	Lieut.-Col	" 800
Major	"	27	12 0	Major	" 1,000
Captain	"	17	0 0	Captain	" 600
Lieut.	"	9	12 0	Lieut.	" 400
2nd Lieut. or Ensign	"	7	8 0	2nd Lieut. or Ensign	" 300

Upon marriage they pay :—

Colonel	4,500
Lieutenant Colonel	3,700
Major	2,100
Captain	1,350
Lieutenant	900
2nd Lieut. or Ensign	600

Then a donation of Rs. 100 is payable upon the birth of each boy and Rs. 200 upon the birth of each girl, and should an officer borrow from the fund to enable him to bring out or send home his family, he is charged 8 per cent. per annum for the use of the money. The benefits are certainly large, but so are the payments, and the charity of the fund is not so extensive as some suppose. Widows receive pensions as below :—

	£	s.	d.
Widow of a Colonel	208	0	0
" Lieut.-Colonel	175	0	0
" Major	145	0	0
" Captain	120	0	0
" Lieutenant	102	9	0
" Ensign	81	15	0

Children, too, are liberally provided for, receiving from £30 per annum to £60 according to circumstances, up to 18 years of age, and girls receiving £60 per annum until death or marriage. Taking all the circumstances of the case into account, we think that Government might well be consulting their own interests if they, instead of allowing this most admirable fund to die out altogether, were to reopen it and make it available for the whole of the service at large.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 11TH APRIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Surat, Commander W. E. Breeze, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 11th April. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton.
2nd Lieut L C Korrick
2nd Lieut G L Brown

From Malta.—Lieut Goold Adams.

From Venice.
Mr and Mrs Cockerell
Mr Owen Leggatt
Mr Montestin
Capt A S Roberts
Capt C B Cooke

From Aden.
Khan Saheb B Sorabjee
Mr Mowjee

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 11.

The Easter holidays have not begun with very cheering prospects. The revival of trade seems as tardy in showing itself as is the spring weather ; and before the long-standing "difficulties" of various kinds have been got rid of, new ones are springing up in all directions. The Bulgarian crisis still causes anxiety ; for the "mixed occupation" scheme seems to have fallen through, and although we hear of some "arrangement" which Russia proposes to substitute for it, nothing is at present settled, and the 3rd of May, when the Russian occupation ought to cease, is close at hand. The Afghan settlement still hangs fire ; disquieting rumours continue to come from Burma ; the latest news from Zululand is of another disaster to the British troops ; even in Canada the Marquis of Lorne has got into a "constitutional difficulty," owing to his having referred home a question which the Dominion Legislature holds to be within its own prerogative to deal with ; and now we have on hand an Egyptian "question," in addition to all our other embarrassments. The news of the Khedive's *coup d'etat* reached London late on

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

ANARCHY AT KABUL.

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Reports from the front agree in stating that Yakub Khan's affairs at Kabul are in a very bad state. The soldiers plunder in the streets and no notice is taken of it. The only supplies collected at Butkhak are of insignificant quantity, and even these have been discontinued.

No preparations to hold the Ghilzai passes can be perceived. Reports, constantly varying, as to the intentions of Yakub Khan and the action of the tribes, continually reach the head-quarters camp.

The bodyguard at Kabul, who are armed with Sniders, have received one month's pay to conciliate them. Numerous desertions of men and officers are stated to have occurred.

The troops in Turkestan threatened to plunder the late Amir's treasure, and were appeased by the grant of fourteen months' pay.

The news of the disturbances in Badakshan, which are becoming serious, has reached Kabul.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

NEW PRINCE OF BULGARIA.

SOFIA, APRIL 29.

The election of a Prince to rule over Bulgaria, in conformity with the terms of the Berlin Treaty, has resulted in the choice of Prince Battenberg to fill the throne.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Consols to-day closed at 98¼, being a rise of ¼ on previous day's quotation.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas run this day:—

Charibert	1
Cadogan	2
Bayon d'Or	3

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 30.

The s.s. Teheran, with the outward English Mails of 18th inst., left for Bombay at 12 noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 29.

The transport Jumna, homeward bound, has passed the Canal.

SUEZ, APRIL 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	4¾
The Manchester Market, has been firm.	
F'ine. Shirtings	5-6
8¼ lbs. do.	5-6½
40s. Mule Twist	9-9½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115½
Bar Silver	50
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4 per cent. do.	79
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares £32	

Departure—Clan Stuart.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, APRIL 30, 6 A.M.

Mail steamer Assam from Bombay arrived.

GALLE, APRIL 30, 5 P.M.

French Mail steamer Tigre from Suez arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 5-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7 4d.	per Re.
Credits, 3	1s. 7 17-32d.	"
Documents, 3	1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Francs 3	2 05½	"

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers bearing on their Regimental appointments the words "Central India," in recognition of the services rendered by that Regiment during the Indian Mutiny in 1858 and 1859, while in pursuit of the Rebel Forces under Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib.

THE Political Superintendent of Sawant Wari has reported to Government that "a flight of locusts, said to be about three miles in length and breadth, appeared at Kesri, a village of this state at the foot of the Amboli Ghat, on the 14th and 15th April. The locusts remained for two days in the village and did some damage to the *rabi* and garden crops as well as to the cocoanut, betel, and other trees. They appear to have come from the south-east, and they passed on in a northerly direction into the Ratnagiri Collectorate."

THE system of postal cards is already in full operation between England and India, large numbers having been brought by the last mail. It is strange that the Indian Post Office authorities have not been provided with them as yet for issue to the public.

WE have been requested to publish the following:—"The Bishop of Bombay is living at East End, Mahableshwar. The Rev. C. S. Rivington has not, as was stated in the *Deccan Herald*, been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop *pro tem*, but is staying with him as a guest along with other gentlemen engaged in Missionary work. The Bishop's hours for receiving calls are 12 to 2 on Tuesdays and Thursdays."

A CLAUSE has been inserted in the working agreement between the South Indian and the Pondicherry Railway Companies providing that the fares shall be the same on both lines.

THE *Englishman*:—The most certain thing that can be said at present about the cost of the Afghan war is, that it will be very much greater than it need have been if the most moderate degree of foresight and capacity for business had been displayed. We are not referring now so much to military mistakes, or political complications by which the force required may have been over-estimated, or a round-about, tedious and expensive, substituted for a direct, sharp and comparatively economical, way of attaining the object in view, as to errors of a kind which argue either downright, wilful, and wicked wastefulness, or a lack of that common shrewdness without which no one can expect to get through life without being perpetually victimised.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following telegram, dated Rajahmundry, 28th April:—"The Head Constable of the relief guard going to Adeetegala station was shot dead half a mile from Kotah. On the 22nd, two hill men were shot and one captured. The police carbines are most useless; rifles are required. Of eight rounds fired from a nine (private property) six took effect, while 1,300 rounds from carbines told only once or twice. Major Wroughton's company has proceeded to Kotah. Captain Mathias's company proceeded to Chodaveram on the 26th. Colonel Carnegy's company arrived here yesterday. The health of the force is failing. The heat is intense. Colonel Robertson, of the Police, is ill with fever. About a hundred Rumpaites pillaged Atchampett, a hamlet of Yellarmu, Peddapur taluq, on the night of the 22nd instant. A detachment leaves Coconada for that place."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The Head-quarter Staff of the Indian Army should, if they have learned as much as they ought to have done from recent experience, welcome with considerable satisfaction the nomination of Brigadier-General Durham Massy to command in this Presidency (Punjaub). The arrival of that officer at Rawal Pindi will tend to strengthen the hands of the Commander-in-Chief more perhaps than the army at large is aware of. For General Massy is a man of very exceptional ability as well as varied experience, and the good luck which has attended him in his profession has been better deserved than that of a good many of his contemporaries whom we might name. His success is all the more deserved considering his freedom from the baneful influences of that cliquism which, while it secures the success of its votaries, exacts much in binding them down to the observance of its despotic traditions.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The allegation that an English officer, holding one of the most responsible posts beyond the frontier, has been guilty of the inhumanity of turning some fifty or sixty inoffensive camp-followers adrift in a land of enemies and cut-throats, sounds too monstrous to be believed. There are hardships and even cruelties which are inseparable from war; which may therefore occur not only in spite of, but with the full knowledge of, even the most humane General; and against which it will be silly to protest until the nations give up fighting. But the particular circumstances reported to us do not come under that category. The fifty or sixty camel drivers had been attached to a particular regiment in General Biddulph's column. They accompanied the troops up to and beyond Kandahar. All their camels having died, the drivers expressed a wish to return to India, and for some time, it seems, they lingered about among the regimental camp-followers. The Colonel of the regiment having reported the facts at head-quarters, General Biddulph kindly offered the camel drivers service as coolies. But this they declined; and the end of it was that the men were turned out of the camp, and left to find their way back to India as best they could. The fate of these men could scarcely have been more unpleasant, had they been driven from on board a vessel in mid-Pacific, into a cockboat, and told to shift for themselves. By good luck a Political Officer chanced to be in camp, and he promptly ordered off a company of thirty Beluchis to escort the men as far as Pishin or Quetta. The whole story is so discreditable, and the alleged conduct of the officers concerned so unworthy of their nationality and their profession, that we should have declined to publish it, but for the authority lent to the statement by the position and the character of our informant. If the facts admit of satisfactory explanation, the public will be very glad to receive it.

CAPTAIN SHAW, the Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca, died at Singapore on the 16th of April. He had arrived there ten days before from Malacca in a very bad state of health, but since that time he was reported to have been improving, and a passage was taken for him by the P. and O. Mail steamer to England, when he died somewhat unexpectedly. Major Squirl has left for Malacca to assume the Lieutenant-Governorship of that settlement in an acting capacity.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—The narrow gauge lines cannot command the approval of the public, and are most thoroughly condemned by the men who have to work them. There is also against them the opinion of a man so eminent in railway matters as Sir Daniel Gooch, who holds that the metre gauge will increase the dangers of railway travelling. This is a serious consideration for a Government which must resort to these lines for the conveyance of troops. It reminds us that at Nulhattee, a storm not only blew the carriages off the line, but overturned them. In this matter the Government of India does not know the difference between obstinacy and resolution. Resolution is the firmness of a strong mind proceeded on a conviction of what is right. Obstinacy is the refuge of a weak mind too proud to acknowledge itself in the wrong, although it finds arrayed against itself the whole weight of professional opinion, and the whole strength of the public conviction.

THE *Overland Mail*—That another disaster through a surprise should overtake our troops in Natal is almost beyond belief. The Zulu is winning a high place in public esteem for soldierly qualities and good generalship, however distasteful may be the result of his surprises. The present disaster was near Luneberg. A large body of Zulus attacked a convoy party in the bank of the river at night, and killed sixty-one, it is believed—forty bodies were found, and twenty-one more are missing, including Major Moriarty and Dr. Cobbin. The Zulus can march magnificently. Fog favoured the attack in this instance; but where was the intelligent knowledge of the enemy's movements? The arms and cattle fell to the enemy. Some telegrams speak of 100 waggons and some of 18. In any case the waggons were left, and the Zulus were not followed by other troops that came to the camp on hearing of the attack.

NOTHING short of panic among trustees has followed the decision of the Law Lords in the Glasgow Bank case, that all trustees are liable from their own estates for shares held by them as trustees. The ruin by the bank failure is thus further extended. A call of £2,250, making in all £2,750 per cent., has now been made, but it is not supposed that the call will be met except by instalments. Those who can pay will be made to pay.

ENGLISH finance is, says a home paper, "demanding attention, and it is understood that Mr. Gladstone has preserved silence lately, and kept himself unpommelled on the subject, with the intention of bringing a full indictment against the Government. The growth of expenditure is attracting general attention. For the ordinary expenditure of the country to increase ten millions in five years is rather alarming."

AT the Britannia cadets' regatta at Dartmouth, six crews started for the race in which the princes competed, and their boat won easily at the finish, after an exciting contest. Prince George also steered the winning boat, a twelve-oar cutter, in a match later in the afternoon.

THE writer of "Entre Nous" in *Truth* says:—I hear that the Ministry is likely to get over the Chelmsford difficulty in the following manner:—Lord Chelmsford either has applied, or is about to apply, for leave of absence from his command, on the plea of sickness, and the application will at once be granted.

THE *World*—A memorial signed by close upon sixty members of the House of Commons was presented the other day to Lord Beaconsfield. Its object was to secure some public recognition of the services of Mr. William Taylor, who was Commissioner of Patna in 1857. The story of his unjust disgrace is a very old one, but it is briefly this. He arrested some Wahabee leaders, and he directed the officials of smaller stations to concentrate themselves at, and remove the public treasure to, Patna. The first measure is now universally allowed to have saved the large, turbulent, and important city for which Mr. Taylor was responsible; and the second was never proved unwise, but only unnecessary by the unexpected victory at Arrah. Halliday, then Governor of Bengal, removed him, and drove him into a resignation of the service. The particulars of the case have, of course, only a restricted interest, but the grounds on which the India Office has hitherto refused redress are of general importance. One principle is, that if a decision has been postponed for a certain number of years, it would be *reopening a case* to pronounce it. The other is still more curious; namely, that if A has been unjust to B, but exonerated, B, when the injustice is found out, must be overlooked, because a distinction conferred on him would make A look rather like a fool. But why should not A look like a fool?

WE (*Englishman*) learn that, after capturing 106 elephants in January and February, and closing the season's operations, Mr. Sanderson, the Superintendent of the Dakha Kheddahs, was induced to make a small expedition after a herd of elephants that came near his encampment in the Garo Hills, and that, with a very weak establishment, he caught the entire herd of 23 elephants in a few days, making the season's take up to the unprecedentedly large figure of 129 elephants. This will be substantial stock upon which to draw for filling vacancies caused in the elephants sent to the front.

EXPERIMENTS are being carried out at Roorkee with the view of testing formulæ at present in use and investigating the laws of the motion of water. A correct knowledge of these laws is essential to hydraulic engineering, and especially in the branch of that science relating to irrigation works, for on this depends the correctness or otherwise of the engineer's calculations whether as to capacity for his channels and masonry works or as to the amount of revenue to be derived from the use of the water. The formulæ at present in use are based upon experiments with small volumes of water, and though correct, as far as they go, it has long been recognised that they are more or less untrustworthy when applied to the motion of large volumes of water such as have frequently to be dealt with in practice, and that they do not fully meet the varied circumstances of slope and nature of bed of channels met with in works of this class. The Government of India possesses in the Ganges Canal and its works, more especially in the Solani aqueduct at Roorkee, opportunities of carrying out experiments of this nature such as no other Government can command, and the results of these experiments will be advantageous to this country and to the rest of the civilized world. The conduct of the experiments has been entrusted to Captain Allan J. G. Cunningham, R. E., an officer of high scientific attainments. His investigation and reports on the subject have already attracted favourable notice in European scientific circles. The financial arrangements sanctioned to meet the cost of these hydraulic experiments were recently reported to the Secretary of State who, in reply, has written "the great professional and financial importance of these experiments in respect to Irrigation in India is forcibly dwelt on in the correspondence forwarded with your letter, and I approve of the aid your Government has afforded from Imperial Funds for their prosecution."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	Ich dien ..... J. Schmuck.
Overture	L'Ambassadrice ..... Auber.
Reminiscences of Auber	Arr'by Godfrey.
Waltz	Carnaval Botschaften .. Strauss.
Quadrille	Neue Melodien ..... Strauss.
Galop	Immer Fidel ..... Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WE are requested to state that H. E. the Governor's band will not play at the Ladies' Gymkhana until further notice.

WE hear that the local committee of Banias for the relief of the immigrants from Kathiawar have arrived at the determination to discontinue further relief after the 15th inst. It is to be hoped that the knowledge of this fact will deter other people suffering from the hardness of the times from flocking to this city.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Harry Marsh, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT AND USING CRIMINAL FORCE.—A Hindu, named Goolab Nundram, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting and using criminal force to one Roopa, woman. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING.—A Hindu, named Ragoo Mahadoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of two silver ornaments belonging to Sujana Bhanoo. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—Sookrya Abdool Gunny was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee for having in his possession a quantity of rice valued at Rs. 6, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Baloo Jumal was yesterday fined Rs. 50 by Mr. Nana Morojee for having in his possession 85 tolas of opium, and transmitting the same contrary to sections 5 and 9 of Act I. of 1878.

THE S. S. ASSIRIA.

THE following are the additional passengers per Italian Mail steamer Assiria, Captain Rocco, sailing this morning at 10 a. m.:—

For Genoa.—Rev. Fr. Luigi, Mr. H. P. Mullock, C. S., and Captain Allan.

DR. SILVESTER.

THIS celebrated illusionist, who has been exhibiting with so much success in Calcutta and Madras, has arrived in Bombay, and will shortly announce his entertainment.

THE PUBLIC MEETING ON THE COTTON DUTIES.

WE are requested to state that the public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay which was called by the Sheriff for to-morrow at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the purpose of protesting against the repeal of the import duties on cotton goods, has been postponed until the following day, Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 5 P. M.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM THE 5TH TO 11TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice, notwithstanding almost incessant rain, have made daily excursions at Baveno.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Shaftesbury called attention to the conditions of labour in the mills and factories in India, and moved an Address to the Crown in favour of a measure restricting the working hours of women and children in that country. Lord Cranbook said that a Bill had been prepared with the object of limiting labour and restricting the period during which women and children should be employed in Indian factories. After a few words from Lord Northbrook, the motion was withdrawn. The House then adjourned for the Easter vacation.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Fawcett sought to obtain from the Government an opportunity for discussing the question of Afghanistan before the adjournment, or a promise that no advance upon Kabul be made during the vacation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to give any pledge, but said that the Indian Government had been directed not to order any forward movement without sanction from home; and eventually it was agreed that no impediment would be offered to an adjournment on Monday. The entire sitting was occupied with a discussion upon Indian imposts, a motion, which Mr. Briggs sought to condemn by a formal resolution; and in the end the resolution, modified according to a suggestion from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was adopted. On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. Gorway Graham that steps with respect to the occupation of Roumelia were still going on, but it would not be prudent at present to enter into details. Upon the question of the second reading of the Army Discipline Bill, Mr. E. Jenkins moved a resolution condemning the measure as not providing that military tribunals should be free from favouritism and partiality. After a prolonged debate, this resolution was negatived by 138 to 32, and the Bill was read a second time. The House adjourned until the 17th inst.

Mr. W. Fletcher, brother of the late member for Cockermouth, has presented himself as a Liberal candidate for that constituency.

At the Britannia cadets' regatta at Dartmouth, six crews started for the race in which the princes competed, and their boat won easily at the finish, after an exciting contest. Prince George also steered the winning boat, a twelve-oar cutter, in a match later in the afternoon.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Home Ruler, was elected on Friday, without opposition, M.P. for Longford county.

The Earl of Hardwicke, Master of the Royal Buckhounds, was thrown from his horse on Tuesday, and is is feared has sustained severe injuries.

A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday upon the body of Mr. Fletcher, M.P., and the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

The annual boat race between the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford was rowed on Saturday from Putney to Mortlake, and was won by the Cambridge crew, which reached the winning-post three lengths and a half in advance. The time of the race was 21 min. 18sec.

The athletic competitions between members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge came off on Friday at Lillie-bridge, near London, and Cambridge was successful in five events out of nine.

Judgment was given on Monday in the House of Lords on an appeal from the decision of the Scotch High Court holding trustees liable as shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank for shares forming part of the trust properties, and for which they were registered. The House unanimously dismissed the appeal.

About 25,000 colliniers in Durham have struck against a reduction of wages. Large numbers of men, however, accepted the reduction. There has been serious rioting in several places, the men at work having been attacked and their houses wrecked.

Business on the Stock Exchange has been slack, but the markets, with an improvement in the weather and cheaper money, were on the whole tolerably good until yesterday, when a reaction set in, prices at the close being rather irregular.

OBITUARY.—Gen. C. D. Wilkinson, C.B., Ben. Inf. Ret.; Col. C. St. G. Brownlow, B.S.O.; Gen. Sir C. S. Stuart, G.C.B., Bo. Inf. Ret.; Sir H. L. Anderson, K.C.S.I., late Bo. C. S.; Col. W. D. Dickson, Bo. S. C.; G. Udney, late Ben. C. S.; Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart.; Lord George A. Hill; Sir A. Panizzi, K.C.B.; Miss E. Meteyard (Silverpen); W. S. Fitz-William, late Member of Council for India; Viscountess Dungarvan; Countess of Radnor; Lady Charlotte Stuart; Lady Trevelyan; J. Grainge, Mayor of Oxford; Admiral S. Smyth.

By the arrival of the mail steamer Nubian at Madeira telegraphic intelligence was received on Monday from Cape Town up to March 18. Colonel Pearson was still surrounded in his intrenched position, but telegraphic communication by means of mirrors was maintained. His men had been placed upon half rations which would last until the end of March. The 91st Highlanders and the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles had landed and marched to the front. Oham, the brother of Cetywayo, had surrendered to the British authorities. Telegraphic news *vis* St. Vincent was received on Wednesday up to the 25th of March. A detachment of the 80th Regiment with a convoy of ammunition and provisions from Luneberg were surprised by a large Zulu force at Intombi Drift. Sixty men were killed, and the remainder escaped by flight. The force intended to relieve Colonel Pearson, consisting of 6,000 men, of whom 4,000 were Europeans, was to start on the 25th of March. A public meeting held at Cape Town resolutions approving Sir Bartle Frere's policy and thanking the Home Government for the ample reinforcements sent were passed.

The Khedive of Egypt has set about resuming the supreme control of public affairs. He has approved a financial scheme different from that drawn up by his European advisers, and has determined upon carrying that into effect. His son, Prince Tewfik, has resigned the Presidency of the Council, and the Khedive has dismissed the British and French Ministers; but Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignières refuse to resign their offices without the authority of their respective Governments.

In Paris the Egyptian *coup d'état* has excited great surprise. A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, and it is believed that England and France will adopt a similar policy.

Elections were held on Sunday for 21 vacant seats in the French Chamber of Deputies. In several a second ballot will be required, but the moderate Republicans were generally successful.

The question of the mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia is still a subject of discussion, although it is believed the objections of the Porte have been overcome.

The Bulgarian Assembly has made progress with the Constitution and has adopted some new articles of a purely Democratic character. The election of the Prince is to be held at Sofia, and, according to present prospects, Prince Battenberg appears to be the most probable selection.

The Porte has made some further concessions respecting the frontier line in Thessaly, but maintains a firm resistance to the cession of Janina, which is as strongly insisted upon by the Greek Government.

In the United States House of Representatives, on Saturday, the Democrats succeeded, after several days' debate, in passing the Army Appropriation Bill, with the clause prohibiting the employment of troops at election polls, and the Bill is now under debate in the Senate.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte, widow of Jerome Bonaparte, died at Baltimore on Friday, aged 94.

A certain amount of political excitement exists in Canada in consequence of the reference by the Governor-General to the Home Government of a dispute which has arisen in consequences of the dismissal of Mr. Letellier de St. Just from the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

PENSION RATES IN BRITISH AND INDIAN SERVICES.

WE have received for publication the following comparative table, giving the rates of pensions per annum of commissioned officers in the British and Indian services, 1879, and showing the inferiority of the pensions provided for the officers of the Indian Staff Corps and local service:—

Officers of the Indian Staff Corps and Local Service, Neither Cavalry or Infantry.	20 years' service, 13 years of which must have been on duty in India	£600	20 years' service, 13 years of which must have been on duty in India	£700
	24 years' service, 18 years of which must have been on duty in India	£800	24 years' service, 18 years of which must have been on duty in India	£900
	28 years' service, 22 years of which must have been on duty in India	£1000	28 years' service, 25 years of which must have been on duty in India	£1200
Officers transferred from the late Indian Army to the new line regiments of Cavalry and Infantry.	20 years' service after the age of 20	£500	*N.B.*—These pensions are as fixed in 1858-57 and 4 were originally in the same scale when no allowance have been made. 2nd. All absence from duty on sick leave or furlough counts as service for pension, and the service may be in India, or partly in India and partly in England. 3rd. Furlough rule of 1870 count all leave taken *under those rules* as service; but these recent rules have no bearing on the old officers.	
	30 years' service after the age of 20	£600	*Of Cavalry, of 20 years' service after the age of 20*	£700
	35 years' service after the age of 20	£700	*Of Infantry, of 20 years' service after the age of 20*	£800
			Of Cavalry, of 25 years' service after the age of 20	£800
			Of Infantry, of 30 years' service after the age of 20	£900
Officers of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers.	20 years' service after the age of 20, & 7 years as Capt.	£841 13s	20 years' service after the age of 20, & 7 years as Capt.	£1000
	20 years' service after the age of 20, and 7 years as Major	£668	20 years' service after the age of 20, and 7 years as Major	£800
	24 years' service after the age of 20, and 7 years as Major	£668	24 years' service after the age of 20, and 7 years as Major	£800
	28 years' service after the age of 20, and 7 years as Major	£668	28 years' service after the age of 20	£800
			N.B.—As in column 3.	
Officers of British Line Corps.	20 years' service after the age of 20	£300	20 years' service after the age of 20	£360
	23 years' service after the age of 20	£360	23 years' service after the age of 20	£432
	27 years' service after the age of 20	£360	27 years' service after the age of 20	£360
			N.B.—Allowance from service may be in India or partly in India and partly in this country, but 10 years necessarily in India.	
Rank.	Captain	£300	Lieut.-Colonel	£360
	Major	£360		
	Do.	£432		

ENGLISH SPORTING NEWS.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The *Sportsman* has the following account of the boat race:—

On receiving the word the Cantabs at once dashed off, getting a good grip of the water, and putting plenty of way on their boat. They undoubtedly had slightly the best of the start, and before fifty yards were traversed the bow of their craft showed well to the fore. The Oxonians also commenced work smartly, and they, as a preliminary, put full power into their work. During the first minute the crews maintained a stroke of 38. The courses of the two boats on the Surrey side judged, the Cantabs keeping the Middlesex shore, whilst Beaumont took his new boldly along as nearly as possible in mid river. Little change took place in their relative positions until the Duke's Head was reached, when it was observable that the light blue representatives had slightly increased their advantage. The rowing of the Cantabs was all that could be desired. They swung well together, feathered low and prettily, and recovered with much dash and vigour. Nor did the Oxonians figure to any great disadvantage. Their time was scarcely to perfect as that of their adversaries, and their higher feather did not look particularly graceful, but their boat was travelling well. At the London Boat house the Cantabs showed the way by three quarters of a length, and were going as strongly as ever. Marriot now set his men a slightly faster stroke, but did not appear to have much effect, for at the top of the Corinthian wall the Cantabs had just managed to draw clear. As the Grave Wharf was neared the Cantabs had slowed down to 36, whilst the Oxford were making 38, and they began to decrease their opponents' lead a little. Noticing this Mr. Davis spurted in reply, and with much good effect the blue boat went right away again, and at the Crab Tree was to the fore by as nearly as possible two lengths. The work was now beginning to tell on sundry of the oarsmen, and the line kept in the Oxford boat was far from perfect. Consequently the craft commenced rolling slightly, and this of course, materially interfered with her speed. Chiswick Steps Works was reached in about 6min 7sec by the leading crew, the Oxonians being about 8 sec in the rear. The Cantabs now came over into their opponents' water, and treated them to a heavy back-wash, the result of which will be apparent when it is mentioned that the Oxonians were to Hammersmith Suspension Bridge were 7 min 50sec and 7min 59 sec. For a short distance the rivals progressed at about the same pace, but the Cantabs were evidently by far the fresher of the two, for quickening slightly again they once more drew away, and four lengths to the good had soon to be recorded in their favour. As Corney Reach was entered upon the water became very rough, but the Cantabs contrived to feather pretty clear of it, although there was occasional splashing in each boat. Chiswick Church was passed in 12 44sec by the Cantabs and 12min 55sec by the Oxonians, the former rowing about 34 strokes per minute, and Oxford about 36. Meanwhile the Frenchboat managed to get well into position, and we were enabled to take accurate observations. The Cantabs still had a lead of a trifle over four lengths, the Oxonians rowing as nearly as possible in their wake. The former were keeping accurate time, and putting in a long swinging stroke, pulling it right through and recovering smartly. Several of the Oxonians—notably No. 7—seemed to have had about enough of it, and their work, though sharp, evidently lacked power. Again, however, the Cantabs were driven to the rear. As the end drew on, tell of little more save that Barnes bridge was "shot" in 17 min 42sec by the leaders and 17 min 57sec by their adversaries. Approaching Mortlake both crews eased down considerably, and the Oxonians had to some extent "gone to pieces." The Cantabs eventually passed the winning post in 21 min 18sec from the start, as taken by Benson's chronograph, Mr. Fairrie, of the C.U.B.O., the distance judge, giving them the verdict by two and a half "clear of the field," which means that they were three and half lengths a head. After a short pause the crews disembarked at the Grove Park Rowing Club's Boat house, where they housed their crafts, and returned to Putney by a Thames Conservancy steamer.

Thus by their victory of Saturday the Cantabs fully verified the opinions we have so often expressed during the past fortnight as to the superiority of their style. It cannot be proved that they had any great advantage in the matter of weight, nor was there any very marked difference between their physique and that of their opponents. But the fact became early apparent that as finished oarsmen these, as a body, were superior to their opponents. They fell into perfect uniform of swing much more rapidly than was the case with the "dark blues;" they pulled a longer and more telling stroke, and they finished in an infinitely smarter manner than did the Oxford representatives. The latter have never seemed to get thoroughly at home with each other, if such an expression may be used. Each time that they ventured forth in their practice spins their weak points could be detected, and these were never thoroughly remedied. Our impression is that the Cantabs could have won in much more decided style had they cared to do so on Saturday. And further we feel confident that the Oxford men would have figured to far less advantage had not Marriott continually set them a brilliant example of vigorous work. The following were the rowing weights of the crews:

Camdridge.	st lb	Oxford.	st lb
1. E H Dyas, Selwyn	11 5	1. J H T Wharton, Magdalen	11 3½
2. H Sandford, St John's	11 6½	2. H M Robinson, New	11 2½
3. A H H S Bird, 1st Trinity	11 8	3. H W Disney, Hertford	12 7
4. C Gurdon, Jesus	13 0½	4. H B Southwell, Pembroke	12 9
5. T E Hoskin, Jesus	12 4½	5. T Cosby-Burrowes, Trinity	12 0
6. Fatkin, Jesus	12 7½	6. G D Rowe, University	11 13
7. T Routledge, Emmanuel	12 7½	7. W H Hobart, Exeter	11 12
R D Davis, First Trinity (stroke)	12 4½	H W Marriott, Brasenose (stroke)	12 3½
G L Davis, Clare (cox)	7 7	P M Beaumont, New (cox)	7 5

We append a table showing the results of the various University contests held during the last half century:

Year	Place.	Winner.	Time.	Won by.
1829	Henley, 2m 2fur	Oxford	14m 30s	easy
1836	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	36m	1min
1838	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	30m	1min 45sec
1840	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	29m 30s	2-3rds lngth
1841	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	32m 30s	1min 4sec
1842	Westminster to Putney	Oxford	30m 45s	13sec
1845	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	23m 30s	30s
1846*	Mortlake to Putney	Cambridge	21m 6s	two lengths
1849	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	22m	four lengths
1849	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	foul	
1851	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21m 26s	97sec
1854	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	25m 32s	11 strokes
1856†	Barker's rail to Putney	Cambridge	25m 50s	half length
1857	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	22m 30s	36sec
1858	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	21m 23s	22sec
1859	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	24m 30s	Camp sank
1860	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	26m 5s	one length
1861	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	23m 28s	43sec
1862	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	24m 41s	39sec
1863	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	23m 30s	43sec
1864	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	22m 12s	36sec
1865	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21m 28s	four lengths
1866	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	26m 42s	15sec
1867	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	22m 50s	half length
1868	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	20m 37s	six lengths
1869	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	20m 45s	three lengths
1870	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	21m 30½	two lengths
1871	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	23m 9½	one length
1872	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	21m 54	two lengths
1873‡	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	19m 36s	three lengths
1874	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	22m 35s	¾ lengths
1875	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	22m 3s	30sec
1876	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	20m 19s	five lengths
1877	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford / Cambridge	24m 6½s	dead heat
1878	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	22m 15s	35sec
1879	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	21m 18s	3½ lengths

* This was the first race rowed in the outrigged eights. † These races were rowed from Barker's Rails to Putney, 1,200 yards more than the usual course. ‡ This was the first race rowed in Cambridge boats. ‖ Sliding seats first used in these races. ¶ This is the only dead heat ever rowed in this race. Bow in Oxford boat broke his oar.

In the evening the two crews with many of their friends dined together in the banqueting hall of the St. James's Restaurant, Mr. Justice Denman (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Justice Bratt) occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The customary toasts were duly honoured, and the gathering passed off pleasantly.

We understand the Bengalee clerk of the General Hospital, Rangoon, has absconded. Defalcations had been discovered in his accounts to the extent of between Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 8,000, and he had been given two or three days within which to clear himself of the charge or make good the amount he availed himself of the time allowed to make himself scarce. We believe the police have not been successful as yet in arresting him. The man from all accounts had been in prison before for some similar practice when in the Public Works Department, and how he came to be put in a place of trust we are at a loss to understand.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 11th April.

1st Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut Lowry to be Lieut, in succession to Sub-Lieut Henderson, resigned.

7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut Rough to be Captain, vice Rose, retired.

5th Lancers, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col Browne to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col Massy, retired on half-pay.

Captain and Brevet Major Vandeleur to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Browne.

Lieut Spencer to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Vandeleur.

Lieut Fletcher to be Captain, vice Carmichael, seconded for service on the Staff.

6th Dragoons, Lieut Thompson to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Stewart, retired.

19th Hussars, Major Charles Fairbrother to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col Craigie, retired on halfpay.

Brevet Major Coghill, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Major, vice Fairbrother.

Second Lieut Guthrie, from the 26th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Kynaston, promoted.

Scots Guards, Captain and Lieut Col and Brevet Col Monsriff to be Major, vice Brevet Col Fletcher, C.M.G., retired on half-pay.

Second Lieut Alan, Lord Greenock, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut and Captain Campbell, seconded, for service on the Staff.

14th Foot, Lieut Rutledge to be Captain, vice Williams, retired on a pension. Second Lieut Christie to be Lieut, vice Rutledge.

16th Foot, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Bancroft retires on half-pay.

18th Foot, Lieut Williamson has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

19th Foot, Captain Pidcock, from the 103rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Barrett, who exchanges.

21st Foot, Lieut Spurgin to be Captain, vice Tew, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

22nd Foot. The promotions to the rank of Captain of Lieutenants Healy, dated 24th July, 1878, Molyneux, 19th Oct, 1878, G J Croasdaile, 2nd Nov, 1878, and Matterson, 13th Nov 1

war. The problem of the transport difficulties to be overcome is undoubtedly the most serious of those which have to be met in the approaching campaign.

Colonel Minton and his force reached Palmietfontein on the 15th, all well. Commandant Griffith takes the command of the force in the field on the border of Basutoland. It is believed that the meeting between Lerothodi and Morosi did not take place, as the latter, after the defeat of his troops, took to the hills.

Six hundred Basutos have crossed the Orange River to join our forces; the advance from Guthing began on the 17th.

The other native tribes in and beyond the colonial borders continue on their good behaviour, which is no doubt greatly attributable to the rapid manner in which the Colonial forces took possession of all the exposed spots on the frontier.

There is nothing fresh from the northern border; but in Griqualand West an uneasy feeling still prevails.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from Lord Chelmsford:—

"Oham surrendered March 4. Is now with Colonel Wood. Zulus have made no offensive movements. Reinforcements are being pushed on as landed to Lower Tugela. Relieving column will start for Ekowe about March 28. Signalling by flashes kept up with its garrison."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN (By Telegraph from Madeira), MARCH 18.

Colonel Law has been appointed to the command of the relieving force destined for Ekowe, consisting of three companies each of the 3rd and 88th Regiments, and a portion of the Naval Brigade.

The 57th Regiment is also on the way to the Tugela river.

The road to Ekowe is stated to be entrenched and defended by five hundred (?) Zulus. The position itself is surrounded by a large Zulu force. The garrison are well, but short of provisions.

Sir Bartle Frere left Pietermaritzburg for Pretoria on the 15th inst.

Captain Williams, of the 3rd Regiment, has died of fever.

The Union Company's steamer Pretoria, which was the first ship to leave England with reinforcements for the Cape, arrived at Durban on the 16th inst., having made the passage from Southampton in twenty-four days six hours, including twenty-five hours' stoppage at Cape Town.

The Pretoria brought the 91st Highlanders, and was the first vessel to arrive out. All the troops were landed at Durban on the day of her arrival.

Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s steamer Dublin Castle, with the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles on board, arrived at Cape Town on the 15th inst.

The Manora, with a Battery of the Royal Artillery, arrived at Simon's Bay on the 17th inst.

MADEIRA, APRIL 6.

Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Royal mail steam ship Dublin Castle, which left Dartmouth on February 21 (*vis* Madeira), arrived at Cape Town on March 15, at two p.m., with the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, and proceeded the next day for Natal, where she was expected to arrive on the 19th ult.

The Pretoria, from Southampton, with the 91st Regiment, arrived at Durban on March 16, and landed her troops there on the same day.

The Manora, from London, with M Battery, 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, arrived at Simon's Bay on March 17, *en route* for Natal.

ANOTHER SURPRISE BY ZULUS.

ISANDULA FIELD REVISITED.

THE PEARSON RELIEF COLUMN.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Special Correspondent of the Standard.*)

ST. VINCENT, APRIL 8.

I AM sorry to have to inform you that another serious reserve has befallen the British troops. There has been again a surprise by the Zulus, and a serious loss of life is the result.

On the 12th of last month, at daybreak, a convoy of one hundred men of the 80th Regiment, under the command of Captain Moriarty, in charge of twenty waggons from Derby to Luneburg, was surprised by a large body of the enemy.

Captain D. B. Moriarty fell in the action, and sixty of his men are believed to have been lost.

It is certain that over forty were killed, and over twenty are still missing.

Lieutenant Harward, who escaped with forty-five men, says that he was with his men encamped on one side of the River Itombi, and that Captain Moriarty, with the remainder of the men, were on the other side of it. They were obliged to halt at night, the river being too full to enable the passage to be made.

Although some previous alarms had been given, they were surprised at daybreak by the sudden irruption of a body of over four thousand Zulus. The sentry only saw the enemy when they were fifteen paces off him.

Only fifteen of Captain Moriarty's men got across the river to Lieutenant Harward, though his men poured a steady fire upon the enemy throughout. The Zulu loss was heavy, but it seemed to make no impression on their courage.

The scene of the surprise is a spot down a hollow, with long grass eluits, and woods around, so that the movements of the enemy were probably easily masked. It is considered to have been most imprudent for the waggons to have been brought up, and the men sleeping in them, within five miles of Umbeline. No shot was fired except by the sentry, and by the men with Lieutenant Harward when the attack was discovered.

Major Tucker with some men of his regiment has since visited the scene of the surprise, and read the Burial Service over the dead. The waggons, with the supplies, had been removed by the enemy, but some rockets and ammunition were recovered.

Major Black, with some troops and twenty-seven volunteers, made his way to the field of Isandula on March 14. They were fired on both coming and going by Sirayo's men but without any casualty. They found over one hundred waggons on the left of the hill. They brought back the sling of the recovered colours, and the General's papers. All the ammunition and guns were gone.

On March 16 Colonel Wood brought in all Cham's wives. Four or five miles from the camp he met the enemy, and killed several of them.

The column intended for the relief of Colonel Pearson was to start on March 26. It is under the command of Major General Crealock, and numbers over five thousand men.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 25 (*via* St. Vincent)

A convoy of supplies proceeding from Derby to Luneberg, escorted by one hundred and four men of the 80th Regiment, was attacked by four thousand Zulus, under the chief Umbelini, on the banks of the River Intombe, at daybreak on March 12.

Owing to a previous alarm the men were under arms, but were overwhelmed by the enormously superior force of the enemy. Captain Davidson Moriarty, of the 80th Regiment, and forty men were killed, and twenty more are reported as missing. The fate of the waggon drivers is unknown. Lieutenant Harward with forty men succeeded in making their way to Luneberg.

Major Tucker, with 150 men of the 80th, subsequently proceeded to the scene of the fighting, and recovered the rockets, one gun, and the ammunition, and also buried the dead. Twenty waggons containing supplies were lost.

The Ekowe relief column sets out to-morrow (March 26).

Major Black, with twenty-seven volunteers, has visited the scene of the late battle at Isandula, and recovered some private and regimental papers.

One hundred waggons have been left on the battle-field by the Zulus, but the guns and ammunition have been removed.

The great meeting of Boers has commenced. The proceedings have, up to the present, been quietly conducted.

The transports City of Paris, City of Venice, Lady Margaret, Olympus, and China, with the reinforcements from England, have arrived here.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Cape Town yesterday, when resolutions were adopted endorsing the policy of the High Commissioner, and thanking the Home Government for so promptly despatching reinforcements.

THE SEIZURE OF MATACONG.

(*Correspondent of the Standard.*)

PARIS, APRIL 7.

It is not easy to bring one's self to believe that any serious difference can arise between England and France respecting the possession of the Island of Matacong, and the general opinion seems to be that the difficulty is not likely to cause any unpleasantness between the two Governments. The *Constitutionel* and the *Soleil* agree in thinking that if the island really belongs to England by treaty, the French company of marines which has been marched into it will have to repass the frontier, which has made a King of France immortal in the lyrics of the nursery, and march back again; and no doubt that is the common sense view of the case. But experience has shown us that in these little questions *amour propre* is often involved to a degree that renders the operation of common sense somewhat difficult. There can be no doubt that the taking forcible possession of a piece of English territory without any preliminary notice or negotiation was a somewhat strong measure on the part of the officer in command of the French West Coast of Africa station, and it is to be hoped that the French Government will see the propriety of disavowing the step to which he was prompted. At the same time some irritation may be created by this untoward affair. The news telegraphed from London that, according to *The Standard*, her Majesty's ship Encounter on her way to China, has been ordered to proceed to Sierra Leone to survey Matacong Island, has caused some sensation. I regret to say that I do not find in any of the French papers any indication of a consciousness of the preposterous action of the French commander. Even if the French supposed themselves to have a claim to the possession of this islet, the proper course would have been to have stated their views to the British Government; to occupy it in force is a very high-handed proceeding indeed, and it is obvious that even if there is to be negotiation in the matter the preliminary withdrawal of the French marines must be a *sine qua non*. The French do not seem to see this, and unless both Governments approach the subject in a spirit of mutual cordiality there is sure to be some unpleasant result. It may be that no injury has been done to England, but she has been unquestionably subjected to a slight, to an offence, in short, for which some redress is due in the shape of an apology, and the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Matacong.

A. M. Quinet, writing to the *France*, describes the island as a little African Eden, and asserts that as recently as 1855, that is to say, twenty-nine years after the alleged Treaty of 1826, Sir George Grey made an important statement on the subject. The then proprietor of the island, a Mr. Isaacs, (whom M. Quinet states to have been a British subject) applied to her Majesty's Government for protection and redress, having sustained outrage and injury in his person and property. Sir George Grey wrote to him a letter, according to M. Quinet, of which the salient passage ran thus:—"I am directed to inform you that the island of Matacong does not form part of British territory, and that yours is not a case in her Majesty's Government can interfere, the island being private and independent property." Granting this be true, how does it justify the occupation of the island by the French in the manner in which it is described to have been effected?

Writing on the subject, this evening's *National* permits itself to say:—"As to serious difficulties and the demonstration of the Encounter which *The Standard* speaks of, it must evidently be a joke." As the old poet says, "*Hæ nugæ seria ducunt in malo.*" Anything that involves the honour of the national flag is not "*une plaisanterie.*" Frenchmen surely need not be reminded of that.

Light blue did not become the Cambridge colour until 1836, when the late Mr. R. N. Phillips, of Christ's College, just before the start, was sent to buy a bit of ribbon for a Cambridge flage. No flage had been provided for the boat. He selected a piece of Eton blue, and as it won, the colour has held its own ever since.—*Punch.*

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN RUSSIA.

(*Correspondent of the Standard.*)

BERLIN, APRIL 8.

NEW letters have been sent by the Russian Revolutionary Committee to all the Imperial dignitaries living at St. Petersburg, in which it is stated that the Czar has nothing to fear, but that the conspirators will not cease to kill all his attendants and chiefly the heads of the third division, as long as the treatment of the political prisoners is not changed.

PARIS, APRIL 8.

In your number of the 14th of January last you published the text of a petition to the Czar from the Zemstvos, or Provincial Assemblies, claiming Constitutional rights as a means of enabling loyal Russians to combat Socialism, Nihilism, and the other agencies which are so unremittingly at work in the very heart of the Empire. This remarkable document has been followed by a manifesto, issued by the Zemstvos of Tchernigoff, to which the other Provincial Assemblies have extensively subscribed. The memorialists point out that recent events have superabundantly proved that the severest punishments enacted by the Russian Code (which they describe as the most severe in Europe) have had no deterrent effect on the commission of anti-social crime. They further remark that the absence of a free press favours the growth of subversive secret agencies and associations. A free press they consider the most effectual weapon by which anarchical ideas can be combated. They lay it down as a fact beyond dispute that whilst anarchical ideas are being diffused by the means of a clandestine press and a secret propaganda, society is deprived of the means of frankly stating its opinions. It might be urged, the memorialists add, that there is a press in Russia. They admit that it is so; but then, such as it is, the press in Russia is paralysed by the administrative repression constantly hanging over it. Social interests and the development of the spirit of Conservatism and self-government are matters beyond the scope of newspapers, whose constant pre-occupation is to avoid giving offence lest they should be suddenly stamped out of existence. As to the Zemstvos, which ought to be the mouthpiece of the nation, they have been virtually gagged. They are debarred from expressing their opinions at their sittings, and they are prohibited from expressing them in print. In old, well-established societies, the memorialists proceed to say, where tradition has inoculated into every mind respect for the law, for the rights of the State, and individual rights, a free press may not be an absolute necessity, but such is not the case with Russian society. Its history cannot show anything like it in the degeneracy of morals, the offspring of the system of serfdom. The absence of responsibility, the entire absence of control in public offices, and the importance of the tribunals have checked the growth and development of that essential principle, respect for the law. Though the reforms of the present reign have endowed the legislation with new principles, it has not been possible to reduce them to practice, for the very good reason that they have met with a latent hostility in the old customs and ideas arising out of the former state of things. Thus, on the one hand, while the peasants have been liberated, no interference has been effected in the system of imposts and taxation, framed with regard to the old system of slavery; and, on the other hand, the rural administration, which should be free, is subject to the uncontrolled and arbitrary power of the police. The judicial reform has not succeeded in inspiring society with respect for the law, nor with a belief in the permanent character of the new state of things—first, because the power of the administrative authorities to inflict punishment without trial has not been suppressed; secondly, because in the short period of its existence the new judicial system has undergone more than one essential change. The reform of the Zemstvos has no doubt powerfully contributed to awaken in the provinces the sentiment of the dignity of citizenship and the consciousness of civic duties, but it has been powerless to develope in Russian society the sentiment of respect for the law. The legal right of petition possessed by the Zemstvos has remained a dead letter. In thus disregarding their representations and entreaties the Provincial Assemblies have been rendered almost indifferent to the gravest questions. All this is so much the more painful since, deprived of an organ in the press. The Zemstvos have no means of corresponding even with each other, or exchanging opinions even on the simplest economical questions. Such is the position of Russian society. Convinced that without the sanction of public opinion the law offers no guarantee against personal sime inconsistent with the interests of society, deprived of the right of criticising ideas and opinions, Russian society is but an inert and disorganised mass. Such is the substance of this remarkable document. Need I say that its circulation in Russia has been strictly prohibited.

FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND (ASSOCIATION).

THE decision of this annual match at Kennington Oval on Saturday (April 5th) last brought the football season in the neighbourhood of London at least to a close. The original fixture was for March 1, but as the snow was lying on the ground three days before that date, the committee of the Football Association wired on the Wednesday evening previous to Glasgow to postpone the contest, and the result was a decision to bring off the encounter on Boxtaca day. The successive victories gained by the Scotchmen for the last three years had led even the most ardent supporters of the English men to believe Scotland almost invincible, and as there was adversity of opinion with regard to the team chosen to represent England, there was a strong feeling in favour of the Scottish eleven, though it was not quite so formidable as it might have been. Throughout the day the weather had been threatening, but beyond a slight shower just before four o'clock there was little to do damage in any way, and the interest taken in the match was shown by the largest gathering seen at any football match in London for a long time, the official computation showing over four thousand spectators. The ground was in perfect condition, but a westerly breeze blowing straight down the ground made the toss a matter of some little interest. The spin of the coin gave the choice to the Scottish captain, and he marshalled his men with their faces to the Gas Works to get the advantage of the wind at the outset. It was nearly twenty minutes past four o'clock when Wace set the ball in motion, and he set his side a good example by energy of play. Sparks, too, lent useful assistance, and there was a roar from the onlookers as Mosforth was seen to guide the ball between the Scotch posts after the lapse of only five minutes. After the kick of the centres still monopolised the forward play on the English side, while the Scotchmen steadily warmed to their work, and a brilliant run by Harry M'Neil, quite in his old style, along the lower side, was heartily and deservedly cheered. Some excellent play was now shown by the Scottish forwards, and Smith distinguished himself by a fine run in the centre, though Birkett, by a stroke of fortune, managed to hit the ball over the English cross-bar. The corner-kick that followed though dexterously put in by Vallance, was well saved by the English backs, but Campbell shot the ball again into the front of the posts, and M'Kinnon made, the score even with a goal for Scotland. The renewal of play was followed by some vigorous attacks on both lines, Bailey, whose kicking was most accurate throughout, meeting with the greatest energy for England. Mosforth, who had for the first quarter of an hour had few opportunities of distinction, now began to give the Scottish backs considerable trouble, and Campbell was kept well employed in the attempt to stop his frequent runs along the upper line. Several determined onslaughts were made on the Scotch fortress, and at last, after some good play by Sparks, Wace, and Hills, the ball was landed the ball between the posts, though a conference of the umpires and referee resulted in the goal being disallowed in consequence of an infringement of the off side rule. Fortune just about this period was certainly on the side of Scotland, as not long afterwards an appeal for off side by the English was rejected, and a goal scored by M'Kinnon was added to the Scottish score. This second success stimulated the Scotch forwards to fresh efforts, and assisted by the excellent kicking of Vallance and M'Person, the ball was kept chiefly in the English half, despite the desperate efforts of Mosforth, Wace, and Sparks, who occasionally succeeded in raising the siege. Smith, who made some excellent runs, was at last rewarded with a goal and when not long before half time M'Kinnon accredited his side with their fourth score, things seemed to be all in favor of an easy victory for the Scotchmen. The reversal of position gave England the wind, and this brought with it a corresponding change in the aspect of affairs. After a few minutes Bambridge got the ball well under control, and after a most brilliant run of almost a hundred yards, secured a goal for England, the clever manner in which he dodged his several opponents producing for him the heartiest reception ever accorded at the Oval to any individual piece of play. This feat encouraged the English team marvellously, and all round they showed a great improvement, Bailey and Prinsep being especially noticeable at half-back. Bambridge and Mosford next ran the ball down the left side in fine style, and the little Sheffielder crossing to Goodyer, the latter gave England goal the third, to the evident gratification of the onlookers. Smith, M'Neil, Paton, and M'Kinnon made strenuous efforts to get pass the opposite half-backs, but the English forwards played up bravely, Mosforth in particular, and after a general rush, in which Wace, Sparks, Goodyer, and Mosforth were especially active, the ball was for the fifth time taken between the Scotch posts, making four goals to each side. With about a quarter of an hour left, both sides braced their nerves for the final efforts, and the excitement was intensified when the English goal was again carried by the northern forwards, though the decision of the umpires in favour of an appeal for off-side prevented the addition of a score for Scotland. The chances of a draw were now increasing with every minute, but the Englishmen stuck to their work with the greatest pluck, and for the second time in the match they took the lead, Bambridge securing the fifth goal for his side. Only seven minutes were left, and during this period the Englishmen were more than once in close proximity to the Scotch posts. Still, nothing more was secured by either side, and at the end of the allotted period of an hour and a half the English eleven were left the winners of a grandly-fought game by five goals to four. For the victors Mosforth's play was brilliant, particularly during the second half, and Wace and Sparks both were very useful, while Bambridge's run was the great feature of the match. Bailey's unerring accuracy of kicking, as well as his long throws from touch, helped very materially to the success of the Englishmen, and Prinsep, too, played exceedingly well half-back. On the side of Scotland, Smith, M'Neil, M'Kinnon and Paton were the most energetic forward, and Vallance, M'Pherson, and Campbell back. The goal keeping on both side was good, Players:

England: H. Wace [Wanderers] [captain] and F. J. Sparks [Herts Rangers] [centres], A. F. Hills [Oxford University] and A. O. Goodyer [Nottingham Forest] [right side], E. C. Bambridge [Swifts] and W. H. Mosforth [Sheffield] [left side], N. C. Bailey [Clapham Rovers] and J. F. Prinsep [Clapham Rovers] [half-backs], H. Morse, (Nottingham) and E. Christian (Old Etonians) (backs), and R. H. Birkett (Clapham Rovers) (goal-keeper). Umpire: Hon. A. F. Kinnaird (Wanderers) (treasurer Football Association).

Scotland: C. Campbell [Queen's Park] [captain] and J. M'Pherson [Vale of Leven] [half-backs], W. S. Somers [3rd Lanark] and T. Vallance [Rangers] (backs), W. W. Beveridge (Glasgow University) and R. Paton (Vale of Leven) (right side), J. M'Dougall (Vale of Leven) and H. M'Neil (Queen's Park) (left side), J. Smith, (Edinburgh University) and W. M'Kinnin (Queen's Park (centres), and R. Parlane (Vale of Leven) (goal-keeper (Umpire: R. C. Colquhoun, Esq., vice-president Scottish Football Association), Referee: C. R. Wollaston (Wanderers).

Of the eight matches now played Scotland has won four (1874 76, 77, and 78), England two (1873 and79), and two (1873 and 75) have been drawn. Scotland has won three of the four matches played at Glasgow, and England two of the four in London, one at each city having been drawn.

In the evening the Scottish team were entertained by the committee of the Football Association to a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern.—*Sportsman.*

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The movements of these Watches possess a fine Lever Escapement on the English principle, and are fitted in well built and strong sterling silver cases.

THEIR SILVER WATCH AT RS. 75.

This Watch built on the same principle as the above can be highly recommended as an exceedingly serviceable and durable time-keeper. The movement is fitted in an *extra* strong silver case with gold hinges and possesses a compensation balance and a balance, spring of the system BREQUET, being the best adapted to produce isochronal vibrations.

THEIR SILVER WATCH AT RS. 110

will certainly satisfy the most critical observer. This Watch combines the advantages and qualities of the above two mentioned Watches with the addition of the keyless mechanism. Thes can be had only in hunting and half-hunting cases.

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We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs. 5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

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TO BE LET, SPACIOUS HOUSES and GODOWNS, having Tehar Water and good sea breeze, near Colaba Cotton Press, Nos. 108 and 121. For further particulars apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, No. 138, Small Colaba Bazar.

NOTICES.

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AN English-built MAIL PHAETON with a pair of Grey Australian HORSES and a set of Silver-Mounted HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman returning to England. Reasonable offer will not be refused to effect a quick sale.

An English-built VILLAGE CART by Rock and Sons, of Hastings, with a Grey Pony and Brass-Mounted Harness, the property of a gentleman having no further use for it. Price Rs. 300

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 1st May 1879, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and the Directors' Report for the two half years ending on the 30th June and the 31st December 1878 respectively.
2. To elect a Director in place of the Director who is retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1879.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a consignment of Messrs. CHAUNER and NEWMAN'S SADDLES just arrived.

SADDLE AND BRIDLE COMPLETE.

First quality.....	Rs.	47 8
Second do.	„	40 0
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DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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FOR SALE,

1. Gr. W. M., 16 hands high, 8 years old a perfect fencer, and fast over any country.
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Nos. 1 & 2 have been constantly driven together; they also go well in single har